

2007 Virginia Capabilities Assessment

Name: _____ Phone: _____
 Email: _____

Local Locality: _____ Position: _____	State Agency: _____ Position: _____
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Private Industry

Business: _____ Position: _____

Part 1: Ranking the National Planning Scenarios for your area/region

Read through a brief description of each scenario and rank the top three threats to YOUR locality, State agency or business. Consider the types of natural or man-made disasters your locality has been exposed to in the past five years. Use the last box to describe your own priority scenario. Use 1 for the top priority, 2 for the second priority, and 3 for the third priority.

Scenario	Rank (1-3)	Comments:
Nuclear Detonation: Terrorists Detonate a Nuclear Device.		
Biological Attack: Terrorists release Anthrax in a public place.		
Pandemic Influenza: A large portion of the population contract a highly contagious strain of influenza (not a terrorist attack).		
Biological Attack: Terrorists use a contagious disease to purposefully infect the public.		
Chemical Attack: Terrorists use a blister agent to harm a large amount of people.		
Chemical Attack: Terrorists release toxic industrial chemicals.		
Chemical Attack: Terrorists release a nerve agent, like Sarin Gas, in public.		
Chemical Attack: Terrorists cause chlorine tanks to explode.		
Natural Disaster: Major Earthquake (7.5 Richter Scale or Higher).		
Natural Disaster: Major Hurricane (Category 3 or Higher).		
Radiological Attack: Terrorists release a "Dirty Bomb".		
Explosive Attack: A bombing or a series of bombings using Improvised Explosive Devices (IED's).		
Biological Attack: Terrorists contaminate a public food source like a factory.		
Biological Attack: Terrorists contaminate livestock or crops with a food-borne disease like foot and mouth disease in livestock		
Cyber Attack: Individuals hack into computer system and either shut down vital services or steal personal information.		

My most likely scenario is:

Part 2: Editing the Sample Data Collection Question for the required Target Capabilities

This section provides you a definition and outcome for seven of the eight Target Capabilities that the Department of Homeland Security requires each state assess. (*The Interoperability Target Capability is being assessed through a baseline study conducted separately.*) For each of these Target Capabilities we have drafted sample quantitative and qualitative statements/questions that each locality would answer. Please provide us your input on these statements or questions that should be asked to collect the right data that will help localities, the region and the Commonwealth develop a picture of where we are today and where we should go on each of the Target Capabilities.

Intelligence/Information Sharing and Dissemination (Prevent Mission)

Capability Definition

Intelligence / Information Sharing and Dissemination capabilities are necessary tools to enable efficient prevention, protection, response, and recovery activities. Intelligence /Information Sharing and Dissemination is the multi-jurisdictional, multidisciplinary exchange, and dissemination of information and intelligence among the Federal, State, local and Tribal layers of government, the private sector, and citizens. The goals of sharing and dissemination are to facilitate the distribution of relevant, actionable, timely, and preferably declassified or unclassified information and/or intelligence that is updated frequently to the consumers that need it. More simply, the goal is to get the right information, to the right people, at the right time.

An effective intelligence / information sharing and dissemination system will provide durable, reliable and effective information exchanges (both horizontally and vertically) between those responsible for gathering information, analysts, and consumers of the threat-related information. It will also allow for feedback and other necessary communications in addition to the regular flow of information and intelligence.

Capability Outcome

Effective and timely sharing of information and intelligence occurs across Federal, State, local, Tribal, regional, and private sector entities to achieve coordinated awareness, preparedness, protection, prevention of, and response to terrorist activities. To meet the desired outcome the following objectives must be achieved: (1) All pertinent stakeholders across all disciplines are identified and incorporated into the information flow through a clearly defined information sharing system; (2) Information flows vertically (from the Federal level through regions, States, localities and Tribes and back) within Law Enforcement and other appropriate agencies in a timely and effective manner; (3) Information flows across disciplines (among fire departments, EMS (Emergency Management Services) units, public works, the private sector, etc.) at all levels and across jurisdictions in a timely and efficient manner.

Qualitative Section

- The state has an information sharing plan
- Distribution lists are up-to-date with point of contact verified on a periodic basis
- Memoranda of Understanding or similar agreements between appropriate entities exist and are on file
- All appropriate personnel are trained in processing and disseminating information and intelligence according to national standards
- All law enforcement personnel have received the Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council Outreach Package (or similar training) promoting the concept of intelligence-led policing
- Personnel responsible for information sharing are aware of and trained to adhere to pre-defined security clearances and need-to-know parameters
- Local agencies have established effective procedures/protocols for providing intelligence products or relevant information to street-level Law Enforcement personnel
- Alternative, supplement, and back-up mechanisms for routing information and/or intelligence to the necessary agencies are available and routinely evaluated
- Appropriate entities have a clearly defined process for preventing, reporting, and addressing the inappropriate disclosure of information and/or intelligence
- Private sectors entities participate in the State Fusion Center's processes and DHS Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ISAC) program for critical infrastructure as appropriate
- The processing for sharing information and/or intelligence across jurisdictions among Law Enforcement and other agencies is clearly defined
- There are clearly defined mechanisms/processes

Notes: What Should Be Added/Changed/Deleted?

(reduced to a single pipeline wherever possible and prudent) for sharing information/intelligence between Federal, State and local sources	
<p>Quantitative Section</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of law enforcement officers in the jurisdiction who have daily access to the Virginia Fusion Center's Terrorism Briefings • The percentage of law enforcement agencies in Virginia that have a 28 CFR Part 23 compliant intelligence management system • The percentage of law enforcement agencies in Virginia that share records management information regionally, statewide or nationally and how they accomplish this (through what means) • The percentage of law enforcement agencies in Virginia that share 28 CFR Part 23 compliant intelligence information regionally, statewide or nationally and how they accomplish this (through what means) • The percentage of law enforcement agencies in Virginia AND the number of officers/analysts that attend local/regional intelligence sharing meetings like VALID (Virginia Law enforcement Information and Documentation) and ATAC (Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council) meetings • The percentage of law enforcement agencies in Virginia AND the number of officers/analysts that are trained and have access to VCAN • The percentage of law enforcement agencies in Virginia that currently have National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) or Global Justice XML-compliant databases used in information sharing. 	<p>Notes: What Should Be Added/Changed/Deleted?</p>

Law Enforcement Investigation and Operations (Prevent Mission)

Capability Definition

The broad range of activities undertaken by law enforcement and related entities to detect, examine, probe, investigate and conduct operations related to potential terrorist activities. Current and emerging investigative techniques are used, with emphasis on training, legal frameworks, recognition of indications and warning, source development, interdiction, and related issues special to antiterrorism activities.

Capability Outcome

Successful deterrence, detection, disruption, investigation, and apprehension of suspects involved in criminal activities related to homeland security. To meet the desired outcome the following objectives must be achieved: (1) Law enforcement personnel are able to carry out effective investigations of criminal/suspicious activities potentially related to terrorism; (2) Law enforcement and other appropriate personnel effectively receive, develop, and share information to aid in the conduct of an investigation; (3) Law enforcement coordinate effectively with CI/KR and private sector officials to facilitate an investigation; (4) Law enforcement and related personnel develop and maintain incident response plans; (5) Specialized units/ personnel are utilized for search, seizure and/or intervention/interdiction operations; and (6) Appropriate investigative units and/or personnel are capable of functioning in potentially hazardous and CBRNE environments and situations.

Qualitative Section

- An investigative liaison or mechanism is in place to communicate targeted information needs/requirements to information
- Investigative policies, procedures, and processes are reviewed on a periodic basis
- Sources remain confidential throughout the investigative process
- A mechanism is in place for State, local, and tribal law enforcement entities to request/authorize that specific Federal specialized units or personnel be assigned to conduct joint operations
- There are procedures in place to communicate with the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF).
- Notification processes and procedures are in place to share information to/from Federal, State, local, and tribal officials regarding an on-going investigation

Notes: What Should be Added/Changed/Deleted?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication mechanisms are routinely tested via tabletop exercise (TTX) and functional exercise to ensure they are operating effectively • Information flow plans/process for onsite personnel and detection capabilities exist for relaying investigative information rapidly • Training is tailored to address regional trends/issues by State, local and tribal officials • Designated personnel are trained to recognize indicators of a hazardous or contaminated environment • Procedures are in place to apprehend and interdict terrorist suspects • State, local, and tribal law enforcement either possess or have access to special operations teams (e.g., SWAT teams) • Designated personnel have an identified source for and access to basic Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) • Law Enforcement has developed a database of CI in the jurisdiction 	
Quantitative Section <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdictions have a designated liaison to the Joint Terrorism Task Force • How many PPE suits are available to law enforcement and first responders? • The number of law enforcement and first responders that can be protected with current PPE in the event of a chemical incident • Number of Law Enforcement officers that are NIMS compliant 	Notes: What Should be Added/Changed/Deleted?

CBRNE Detection (Prevent Mission)	
<p>Capability Definition</p> <p>The capability to protect against weapons of mass destruction (WMD) through deployment of systems that ensure early detection of the import, transport, manufacture or release of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials. The CBRNE Detection target capability is not just about technology, but rather the ability to recognize and resolve potential CBRNE threats through equipment, education, and effective protocols. The importance of training, communication, and close coordination with the intelligence community (with special attention to fusion centers and processes) was recognized as critical enabling elements of the two performance objectives. However, only the CBRNE detection specific tasks to these crosscutting elements have been identified in this capability. The CBRNE Detection target capability does not include actions taken to mitigate the consequences of a CBR (Chemical, Biological, Radiological) release or activities to render any CBRNE device safe. The needs of these important functions are identified in other target capabilities.</p> <p>Capability Outcome</p> <p>Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and/or explosive (CBRNE) materials are rapidly detected, identified and safely managed at borders, critical locations, events and incidents. To meet the desired outcome the following objectives must be achieved: (1) CBRNE detection at key interdiction points. This objective has a primary focus on fixed locations where Federal, State, local, or Tribal entities have authority to inspect people and/or goods for safety or security reasons. Examples include customs inspections at points of entry and weigh stations or agricultural inspection points within the U.S. (2) CBRNE surveillance. This objective refers to general area monitoring, ad hoc inspection points, or targeted area search. Examples include community, venue, or mass transit system monitoring for CBR release, explosives screening of vehicles and personnel entering an event, and searches to locate unauthorized radioactive material in a venue or community.</p>	
Qualitative Section <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are programs to detect illicit CBRNE material at borders, inspection points, and during routine law enforcement investigation. (Examples include: Commercial vehicle inspection sites with radiological or chemical detection equipment; Law enforcement personnel with "radiation pagers") • The surveillance systems for the early detection of a chemical, biological, or radiological release facilitate limiting the spread and effect (Examples include: BioWatch, Postal Biological Detection System, Mass transit PROTECT system) • There is a specific public education campaign to help 	What Should Be Added/Changed/Deleted?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> citizens identify and report suspicious items. There is capability to perform ad hoc IED detection or CBRNE surveillance if specific threats are identified Personnel (e.g., first responders, law enforcement, intelligence, and medical community) are trained on CBRNE detection protocols and procedures Memoranda of Understanding/Mutual Aid are in place with neighboring jurisdictions to provide or solicit support CBRNE threat information is coordinated with appropriate Federal, State, local, tribal intelligence, law enforcement personnel, first responders, public safety, and public health organizations Information on CBRNE threat detection capabilities and responses (even benign) is routinely exchanged with the intelligence community Procedures are in place to disseminate information on CBRNE threats to the Virginia Fusion Center and as needed to other law enforcement agencies. 	
Quantitative Section <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What types of CBRNE equipment does the locality have? What types of CBRNE equipment does the locality have access to (through Memorandum of Understanding/ Mutual Aid)? How many CBRNE exercises have first responders in the jurisdiction participated in? How many first responders are trained in CBRNE detection? What percentage of the jurisdiction's first responders are trained in CBRNE detection? 	What Should Be Added/Changed/Deleted?

Explosive Device Response Operations (Respond Mission)	
Capability Definition The capability to coordinate, direct, and conduct IED (Improvised Explosive Device) and/or explosive device response operations after initial alert and notification. Coordinate intelligence fusion and analysis, information collection, threat recognition, assess the situation and conduct appropriate Render Safe Procedures (RSP). Conduct searches for additional devices and coordinate overall efforts to mitigate CBRNE threat to the incident site.	
Capability Outcome Conduct threat assessments and Render Safe Procedures.	
Qualitative Section <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All uniformed public safety personnel are trained in explosive device awareness. Jurisdictions have access to a bomb squad (accredited by the FBI to standards set by the National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board) or a type appropriate to the jurisdictions. There are current mutual aid agreements that permit the sharing of personnel and/or equipment as needed. There is a policy on use of deadly force in dealing with suicide bombers. Emergency dispatch operators use an established procedure for dispatching calls to a reported explosive device. Policies exist to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish a perimeter search for secondary devices conduct a risk assessment notify the FBI notify the Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms (ATF) initiate notification of a National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board certified bomb squad. 	What Should Be Added/Changed/Deleted?
Quantitative Section <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of public safety personnel trained in explosive 	What Should Be Added/Changed/Deleted?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> device awareness • Locality has a bomb squad, if so how many members are on the squad • If Locality does not have a bomb squad it has a mutual aid agreement with a neighboring jurisdiction or state/federal unit for access to personnel • Estimated Response time for a Bomb Squad when needed in jurisdiction • Locality has access to bomb detection team • Estimated Response time for a Bomb Detection Team when needed in the jurisdiction 	
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WMD/Hazard Materials Response and Decontamination (Respond Mission)

Capability Definition

The capability to assess the incident, including: test and identify all likely hazardous substances on-site; provide protective clothing and equipment to responders; conduct rescue operations to remove affected victims from the hazardous environment; conduct geographical survey searches of suspected sources or contamination spreads and establish isolation perimeters; contain and fully decontaminate the incident site, victims, responders and equipment; manage site restoration operations, including collection of all hazardous substances; and implement standard evidence collection procedures.

Capability Outcome

Rapidly identify, contain, and mitigate a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) release; rescue, decontaminate and treat victims exposed to the hazard; limit and restore the affected area; and effectively protect responders and at-risk populations.

Qualitative Section	What Should Be Added/Changed/Deleted?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel assigned to HAZMAT technician responsibilities trained to the HazMat Technician level (in accordance with 1910.120 (g) or NFPA 472). • HAZMAT has detection capability in following types of metrics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Flammability (%LEL), O2, CO B) Toxicity (PID) C) Radiation (Detectors, dosimeters, Identifiers) D) CWA's E) Biologicals • HAZMAT has identification capability for the following types of substances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Gases and Vapors (GC/MS) B) Liquids C) Solids E) Biologicals (white powders) • HAZMAT personnel can perform weather prediction and hazard pluming. • Hazards associated with special events are pre-planned. • All police, fire, and EMS first responders are trained to HAZMAT awareness level. • A Type 1 HAZMAT Team can generally arrive on scene within 2 hours. • There are redundant HAZMAT response teams and equipment to provide resiliency in the event of a large-scale incident. • Plans and procedures are in place for HAZMAT personnel to make risk based recommendations for public protective measures. • Hazmat personnel regularly train with EMS personnel to ensure proper victim care and management. • Victims can be decontaminated within 2 hours. • The HAZMAT team is capable of containment, mitigation, mass gross decontamination, gross decontamination, and technical decontamination. • HAZMAT personnel are trained to work with Law Enforcement to ensure crime scene considerations are addressed and evidence preserved. 	
Quantitative Section	What Should Be Added/Changed/Deleted?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Locality has a trained HazMat Team? If so, which agency/department within your jurisdiction is a HazMat Team Located (Police, Fire, EMS) 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Locality has a Mutual Aid Agreement with a neighboring localities for access to a HAZMAT Team • The Locality has a trained HAZMAT Team and has mutual aid agreements to provide services to neighboring localities • The HAZMAT equipment has been updated in the past 2 years • Number of People the locality has trained for a HAZMAT situation 	
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Medical Surge (Respond Mission)

Capability Definition

The capability to provide triage and then to provide medical care. This includes providing definitive care to individuals at the appropriate clinical level of care, within sufficient time to achieve recovery and minimize medical complications. The capability applies to an event resulting in a number or type of patients that overwhelm the day-to-day acute-care medical capacity. Medical Surge is defined as the increased need of personnel (clinical and non-clinical), support functions (laboratories and radiological), physical space (beds, alternate care facilities) and logistical support (clinical and non-clinical supplies) in a coordinated fashion.

Capability Outcome

After the first event, minimize new cases due to preventable exposure to disease, contamination or injury. This will include exposure from communicable diseases and/or injuries that are secondary to the primary event. The at-risk population receives the appropriate protection (countermeasures) and treatment in a timely manner.

Qualitative Section:

- County/City/Town EMS agencies have adopted protocols that adhere to the State Trauma Triage Plan in accordance with Virginia Code §32.1-111.3 in order to sort patients and establish treatment and transportation priorities according to the severity of injury and medical need.
- County/City/Town EMS agencies are compliant with Pre-Hospital Patient Care Reporting (PPCR) in accordance with Virginia Code §32.1-111.3 in order to track patients and the events of an EMS incident.
- There are detailed procedures for evacuation of communities and major medical treatment facilities and movement of patients out of an area.
- There are established criteria for patient decontamination that fully consider the safety of EMS personnel and hospital-based first responders
- There are regional plans for special needs populations and special needs shelters
- Medical volunteers can be registered, assigned to duty, and provided logistical support
- The region can assess in near real time the capability to increase surge capacity for the following: hospital beds, non-hospital surge beds, personnel, medical supplies, equipment, basic supplies (food, water, power, and utilities)
- There are provisions for identification, care and disposition of fatalities at a facility based level
- There are plans, equipment and training in appropriate PPE for all levels of health care and public health providers
- There are established plans and procedures for patient care facility security
- There is a redundant communications system that ensures connectivity between public health, health care facilities and EMS and full interoperability with the other First Response Agencies
- Medical response planning is fully integrated and congruent with the State and jurisdiction emergency operations plans
- In critical infrastructure planning the region, hospitals and other critical surge facilities (e.g., alternate care facilities) are a high priority in the emergency restoration of utilities

What Should Be Added/Changed/Deleted?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning includes the scenario that one or more surge facilities becomes unavailable 	
Quantitative Section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many hospital beds are available in the jurisdiction during a medical surge? How many non-hospital surge beds are available in the jurisdiction during a medical surge? Please describe the types of PPE available to the jurisdiction's health care providers How many health care professionals can be protected by PPE in the case of a medical surge? 	What Should Be Added/Changed/Deleted?

Mass Prophylaxis (Respond Mission)	
<p>Capability Definition The capability to protect the health of the population through administration of critical interventions in response to a public health emergency to prevent the development of disease among those who are exposed or are potentially exposed to public health threats. This capability includes the provision of appropriate follow-up and monitoring of adverse events in medical care, as well as risk communication messages to address the concerns of the public.</p> <p>Capability Outcome Appropriate drug prophylaxis and vaccination strategies are implemented in a timely manner upon the onset of an event, to prevent the development of disease in exposed individuals. Public information strategies include recommendations about specific actions individuals can take to protect their family, friends and themselves.</p>	
Qualitative Section <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local All-Hazards Plan includes provisions for mass prophylaxis functions NIMS/ICS Incident Command and Sections Chiefs have taken required ICS and NRP courses. Local Partners have conducted facility assessments in order to determine support credibility, resource and staffing needs, etc.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local police or supporting law enforcement agency have conducted security assessments of the Points of Dispensing (POD). Local EMS has participated in site orientation to pre-plan triage, treatment strategies Local Department of Transportation personnel have evaluated traffic and parking strategies Transportation support exists to provide transportation from offsite parking areas or locations MOUs or contingent contracts are in place to secure distribution resources to transport medical material, medical supplies and people to the jurisdiction. Public Information and Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A public information strategy for such an event is described in the local EOP and/or Mass Dispensing Plan A public education strategy exists that includes recommendations about specific actions individuals can take to protect their family, friends, and themselves Public Health PIOs have participated with other responding agencies in a JIC exercise at least annually, or participated in an actual event within the past year involving multiple response agencies and/or activation of a JIC. There are sufficient personnel available to staff all required functions as specified in the Local Mass Prophylaxis Plan, during a mass dispensing emergency event 	What Should Be Added/Changed/Deleted?
Quantitative Section <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership team/functional leads have participated in an exercise within the past two years 	What Should Be Added/Changed/Deleted?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of locality POD exercises in the past two years. • Document POD performance metrics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Patient throughput: The number of patients who receive prophylaxis per hour ○ Mean patient flow time: The average time it takes a patient to go through the POD from start (entry) to finish • Verify POD notification and availability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What is the time needed to contact all pre-designated sites (Completion time) ○ Contact Percentage: The number of sites successfully contacted, as a percentage of all sites on the facilities list. • Locality has entered into mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdiction regarding dispensing • Amount of time it would take for the set-up of dispensing points • Amount of time it would take for the set-up of dispensing points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Time required to complete the setup according to the specifications of a setup checklist ○ Amount of time starting from when the prophylaxis arrives in the jurisdiction that dispensing can begin 	
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Part Three: Ranking and Notes on Additional Target Capabilities. The last box is available for you to write in a new capability you feel needs to be assessed by your locality. Please rank your top 8 priorities and add any comments or measurements in the space provided.

Additional Capabilities	Rank 1-8	Measurements for this capability
Planning: This capability is the foundation on which all other capabilities are developed and enhanced. Specifically, all hazards planning is a mechanism to develop, validate, and maintain plans, policies and procedures describing how the governments will prioritize, coordinate, manage, and support personnel, information, equipment and resources to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from incidents.		
Citizen Preparedness and Participation: Requirements to achieve this capability include collaboration among all levels of government, emergency responders, the private sector, civic organizations, faith-based groups, schools, and the public; public education in preparedness, prevention, and mitigation; training for citizens in life saving first aid, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), response skills, and surge capacity roles; and citizen participation in exercises, volunteer programs, and surge capacity support		
Risk Management: The capability to identify and measure risk prior to an event, based on threats/hazards, vulnerabilities, and consequences, and to manage the exposure to that risk through the prioritization of risk-reduction strategies.		
Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings: This Capability entails the gathering, consolidation, and retention of raw (analyzed) data and information from sources to include human sources, observation, technical sources and open (unclassified) materials. Unlike intelligence collection, information gathering is the continual gathering of only pure, unexamined data, not the targeted collection traditionally conducted by the intelligence community or targeted investigations. Recognition of indicators and warnings is the ability to see in this gathered data the potential trends, indications, and/or warnings of criminal and/or terrorist activities (including planning and surveillance) against U.S. citizens, government entities, critical infrastructure, and/or our allies.		
Intelligence Analysis and Production: Intelligence Analysis and Production is the merging of data and information for the purpose of analyzing, linking, and disseminating timely and actionable intelligence with an emphasis on the larger public safety and homeland security threat picture. This process focuses on the consolidation of analytical products among the intelligence analysis units at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels for tactical, operational, and strategic use. This capability also includes the examination of raw data to identify threat pictures, recognize potentially harmful patterns, or connect suspicious links to		

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discern potential indications or warnings.		
Critical Infrastructure Protection: This capability enables public and private entities to identify, assess, prioritize, and protect critical infrastructure and key resources so they can detect, prevent, deter, degrade, and mitigate deliberate efforts to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit the Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources.		
On-Site Incident Management: This is the capability to effectively direct and control incident activities by using the Incident Command System (ICS) consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).		
Emergency Operations Center Management: This is the capability to provide multi-agency coordination (MAC) for incident management by activating and operating an EOC for a pre-planned or no-notice event. EOC management includes EOC activation, notification, staffing, and deactivation; management, direction, control, and coordination of response and recovery activities; coordination of efforts among neighboring governments at each level and among local, regional, State, and Federal EOCs; coordination of public information and warning; and maintenance of the information and communication necessary for coordinating response and recovery activities.		
Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution: This is the capability to identify, inventory, dispatch, mobilize, transport, recover, and demobilize and to accurately track and record available human and material critical resources throughout all incident management phases. Critical resources are those necessary to preserve life, property, safety, and security.		
Responder Safety and Health: This capability is a critical component of safe overall emergency management. First responders include police, fire, emergency medical services (EMS), and other emergency personnel, as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators). This extended definition includes a very broad set of workers and a wide range of likely response-related activities, resulting in an increased number of potential hazards and exposures. Building the ability to protect all responders from all hazards is a substantial undertaking that involves prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.		
Public Safety and Security Response: This is the capability to reduce the impact and consequences of an incident or major event by securing the affected area, including crime/incident scene preservation issues as appropriate, safely diverting the public from hazards, providing security support to other response operations and properties, and sustaining operations from response through recovery. Public Safety and Security Response requires coordination among officials from law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services (EMS).		
Firefighting Operations/Support: This capability provides coordination and implementation of fire suppression operations, which include the following tasks: assessing the scene, assigning resources, establishing an incident command system (ICS) consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), communicating the status of the situation, requesting additional resources, establishing a safe perimeter, evacuating persons in danger, rescuing trapped victims, conducting fire suppression, determining the cause of the fire(s), and ensuring the area is left in a safe condition. This capability further includes support necessary to prepare the community and reduce vulnerabilities in the event of a major event.		
Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection: This is the capability to prepare for, ensure communication of, and immediately execute the safe and effective sheltering-in-place of an at-risk population (and companion animals), and/or the organized and managed evacuation of the at-risk population (and companion animals) to areas of safe refuge in response to a potentially or actually dangerous environment. In addition, this capability involves the safe reentry of the population where feasible.		
Urban Search and Rescue: This is the capability to coordinate and conduct urban search and rescue (US&R) response efforts for all hazards, including searching affected areas for victims (human and animal) and locating, accessing, medically stabilizing, and extricating victims from the damaged area.		
Emergency Public Information and Warning: This capability includes public information, alert/warning and notification. It involves developing, coordinating, and disseminating information to the public, coordinating officials, and incident		

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management and responders across all jurisdictions and disciplines effectively under all hazard conditions.		
Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services): Mass Care is the capability to provide immediate shelter, feeding centers, basic first aid, bulk distribution of needed items, and related services to persons affected by a large-scale incident. The capability also provides for companion animal care/handling through local government and appropriate animal-related organizations. Mass care services are also delivered to those in medical shelters.		
Structural Damage and Mitigation Assessment: This is the capability to conduct damage and safety assessments of civil, commercial, and residential infrastructure and to perform structural inspections, and mitigation activities. The capability includes being able to provide contractor management, construction management, cost estimating, technical assistance, and other engineering services to support and manage response and recovery operations.		
Economic and Community Recovery: This is the capability to implement short- and long-term recovery and mitigation processes after an incident. This will include identifying the extent of damage caused by an incident, conducting thorough post-event assessments and determining and providing the support needed for recovery and restoration activities to minimize future loss from a similar event.		
My Priority Capability is:		Measurements are:

Part Four: Please answer the questions below and include any other ideas, concerns or questions you may have.
<p>At the local level, who do you feel should complete the final capability assessment? Should a team get together and complete this? Should individuals contribute to portions of this and then an individual submit the answers on behalf of the locality?</p>
<p>What concerns do you have about completing this capability assessment? What could or should be done to remove these concerns?</p>
<p>What other information would have been helpful to prepare you for completing the Survey Design Questionnaire? What information should we provide to help localities complete the final Capabilities Assessment?</p>